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If you wisk to see the products of the ingenuity of the whole world arranged together, just step into Turriur's Grand Francy Emporium, No 3th Brundway. You will derive more a water-ment from your wisk and see more interesting things there, that at any other place in the city. Strangers, particularly, who wish to purchase sementaing to present to their friends at home, will be delighted as a second of the city.

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SEWING MACHINES—CARD TO THE PUBLIC.—I perceive that Eliza Howe. Jr., is advertished bitmell as patenties of the Original Sewing Machines and ciniming that all who are machines having a needle or needles with an eye near the point are responsible to him. These statements I contradict. Howe was not even the original patentee. John J. Greenough and George R. Corlina, each had a patent on a fewing Machines before Howe without his patent, sether records of the Patent Office show. However not the original and first inventor of the machine on which he obtained his patent. He does not invent the needle with the eye near the point. He was not the original inventor of the combination of the type-pointed needle and the shuttle, making the interlocked stitch with two threads, now is common use. These things which from the essential basis of all flowing Machines were first invented by no, and were combined in good oppositive frewing Machines which were used and extendively exhibited, both in New York and Bultimore more than 18 years before Howe's patent was greated.

By law no other person than myself could or can have a wild patent spon the cys-pointed needles and shoutle, or any combination of them. The proof of those facts is abandont and conclusive. I have taken measures, as soon as advance of constants. I have taken measures, as soon as advance of course to device will be the facts in the course to device will perfect only by calling on one, receive the own addactory evidence that I was the tire the our addactory evidence that I was the tire that and original towersor of the lieving Machines. N. Y.

SEWING MACHINES.—All persons making, selling SEWING MACHINES-CARD TO THE PUBLIC.-I per

SEWING MACHINES.—All persons making, soiling or using Sewirg Eachines having a modile or assaults with an eye near the point, are beneity cautimed against infringing my Drigard Passaut, granted Sept. 10, 1846, as all infringens will be held responsible according to saw. The following persons are licensed to measurfacture and sell Sewing Machines, under my said Passaut via Measure Wheeler, Wilson & Go., Orover, Baker & Co., the American Magnetic Sewing Machine Co. and A. Borthold, of Sew. Your, Missauch & House, Lynn, Missau, and A. B. Hover, of Mr. T. Ellis Hown, Ja., Fatespie of the Original Sewing Machine. No. 200 Secondary, down Vork, and No. 20 Hanceree, Sooth.

Sept. 8th, 1850.

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speculators to stand spect. If the hale falls of the Research Tool-que, free from grease, and a captalla remarky. Price 25 courts. Solid everywhere. Principal Baylot European Ladies Hale Branding Es-ta blishment, No. 400 Epontoway.

On the third page will be found an interesting article giving a history and description of the Cotton Giu, now

on exhibition at the Crystal Palace.

New-Dark Daily Cribuna

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 98, 1853

is necessary for investors need to accountify for publication of the writer need accountify for publication generator of My good faith.

We cannot authorize to return reduced Communications.

The steamship Atlantie, from Liverpool, is now fully due at this port, having sailed on the 16th inst. She will bring four days later intelligence from Parope.

The trial of Weedson Anderson for the murder of John Braunigan, resulted, on Saturday, in a verdict of Manslaughter in the fourth degree, and Anderson was sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

THE RUSSIAN DEFEATS.

We have earefully examined the European journals brought by the Canada in order to gather all possible light as to the fighting which has taken place between the Turks and the Russians in Wallachia, and are able to add some important facts to those reported by the Washington, which we commented upon on Friday last. We knew then that several ongagements had taken place, and with regard to their details we know little more now. Our reports are still incoherent, contradictory and scanty, and so will probably remain till we receive the official dispatches of the Turkish Generals. So much is, however, clear, namely, that the Turks have been mannevered with a degree of skill and have fought with a steady enthusiasm sufficient to justify the laudations of their warmest admirers,-laudations that by the mass of cool and impartial men have been regarded as exaggerated. The result is a general surprise. Of Omer Pasha's talents as a commander, all persons were prepared to receive very brilliant proofs. but the merit of his army has not been recognized by western journalists or statesmen at its true value. It is true its ranks are filled by Turks, but they are a very different sort of soldiers from those Diebitch drove before him in 1829. They have beaten the Russians with heavy odds and under unfavorable circumstances. We trust this may prove but the augury and beginning of far more conclusive defeats. We now learn for the first time that the Council of War

at Constantinople had concentrated at Sofia an army of some 25,000 men in order to operate in Servia in case of need. Of this force and its destination, strange to say, no previous information seems to have reached Western Europe, but it is clear that Omer Pashs has made the best use of it. Its disposition at Sofia was a blunder since if the Servians should not revolt and make commen cause with the Russians,-which under the reigning prince they are not likely to do .- there is no occasion for an army in that quarter; while in case of a revolt the Turks must either march into the country and suppress it, for which, with the Russians in Wallachia, 25,000 men would not suffice, or else they must occupy the passes of the frontier and confine Servians at home, for which a quarter of that force would be ample. Omer Pasha evidently viewed the matter in this light, for he has marched the corps straight to Widdin, and added it to the force he had there previously. This reënforcement has, no doubt, essentially contributed to the victory he has now gained over the right wing of the Russians under General Dannenberg, a victory of which we have no particulars beyond the number of Russian officers killed and captured; but which must have been quite complete, and will prove morally even more beneficial to the Turks than it was materially.

We now learn, also, that the Turkish force which crossed from Turtukai (a point between Rustshuk and Silistria), to Oltenitza, was led by ISMAEL PASHA or General Guyon (he has not renounced Christianity though he holds a high rank in the Sultan's army.) whose gallantry in the Hungarian war gave him a high reputation as a bold, energetic and rapid executive officer. Without remarkable strategic talent, there are few men who will carry out orders with such effect, as he has proved on the present occasion, where he repelled his assailant with the bayonet. The defeat of Gen Pawloff at Oltenitza. must substantially open the country behind the Aluta. and clear the way to Bucharest, since it is proved that Prince Gorchakoff has not advanced to Slatina, as was reported, but remains at the Capital of the Principalities, wisely preferring not to divide his forces, which is again an indication that he does not think himself entirely secure. No doubt a decisive battle has been fought long ere this in the vicinity of that place. If Gorchakoff is not a humbug, and if he can concentrate there from seventy to eighty thousand men-a number which all reasonable deductions from the official force of the Russians still leave to him.-the advantage is decidedly on his side. But seeing how false and exaggerated are the figures reported from the Russian camp; seeing how much more powerful and effective is Omer Pasha's army than has been supposed, the conditions of the campaign become more equal than has been imagined, and the defeat of Gorchakoff comes within the probabilities of the case. Certainly, if the Turkish Generalissimo can concentrate for the decisive struggle fifty or sixty thousand troops already flushed with victory-and we now see nothing to prevent it-his chance of success is decidedly favorable. In saying this we desire to speak with moderation, for there is no use in making the Turks seem better off than they are because our sympathies are with them

It is impossible to study the geographical structure of Wallachia, especially in a military point of view without being reminded of Lombardy. In the one the Danube and in the other the Po and its confluents form the southern and western boundaries. The Turks have also adopted a similar plan of action with that pursued by the Piedmontese in the campaign of 1849 ending in the disastrous battle of Novara. If the Turks prove victorious, the greater will be their claim on our admiration, and the more palpable the bullying incapacity of the Muscovite. At all events Gorchakoff is no Radetzky and Omer Pasha no Roma-

THE-BROADWAY RAILROAD.

We publish this morning the important decision of Judge Duer in the case of the Broadway Railroad. The complainants against the railroad are sustained. and the injunction against the project is declared per-

On the two main issues of fact raised by the complainants namely that the railroad would be a nulsance, and that the granting of the privilege to construct it was the result of fraud and corruption on the part of the Common Council. Judge Duer decides against the complainants; since, he says, whether the contemplated rathroad will or will not be a public nulsance is a problem which experience alone can solve; and no facts have been proved on the inrestigation that would warrant him in declaring the proceedings of the Common Council freedulent es a question of law the Judge considers it a clour care, and decides against the project on the following provide:

1. That the Common Council have no authority to grant a perpetual lineage for a rathroad, as was done in this case, because this is to eliments their own power over the elecate, which power to given them by the Legislature, and which is inclination 2. That the Council here no power to great a license

to a relieved at all, incomuch as it is a monopoly, and a municipal corporation had no gover to areate a mu-3 That the your establishes a joint stock accordable

which is a palpable assurption, insamuch as such on association can only be exceled by law.

4. That an important condition of the contract with

Jacob Sharpe and his associates for the construction of this road, was that they should clean and sweep the whole of Broadway south of Fourtoeuth-streat every murning excepting Sunday | while no such omtract can be made except by the head of the departwent to which that especial branch of service particularly belongs.

5. That the right to grant Bloomses to run passonger ceaches and carriages is lodged exclusively with the Mayor, and that care must be deemed and taken to come under the laws regulating such vehicles.

It will be here seen that Judge Duer's decision ufficiently broad in its scope not only to put a quietus on the Broadway Kailroad, but on all the railroads in the City, if his doctrines were rigidly applied. According to Judge Duer, there is no power in the City Government to lay a railroad track in our streets and give the exclusive use of it to any Company. And the Legislature has no authority to do it, without first re voking a very necessary power conferred on the Municipal Corporation to regulate and control its own highways. The City railroads, therefore, seem to stand on a most precarious foundation, or rather on no foundation at all. Useful as they are, and common and permanent as they are likely to become, they seem to be, in legal view, most intrusive and unstable insti-

In three out of his five points, we do not see but Judge Duer is very clear and conclusive. But in the other two he does not so entirely carry conviction to the mind. Doubtless he is legally accurate in styling the proposed railroad a monopoly. But if City railreads like these we have in operation be monopolles. they are of the very faintest character. They have no monopoly of their own track, for everybody uses it, and make carriages and carts to suit the grooves. They have no monopoly of their routes, for the City Government may permit additional roads in any streets they choose. They have no monopoly of the right to go ahead on their own rails even, for drays, omnibuses and every sort of vehicle throng the way, and the car driver is subject to the same impediments, and delays, and stoppages with every other occupant of the street. There is no offensive nor substantial monopoly here certainly; and all this would have been just as true of the Broadway Railroad as those now in operation. We do not believe City railroads are ever to be arrested on the ground that they have the monopoly of the right of running their own cars. Such a monopoly is a very shadowy thing.

The legal keepness that discerns that the old laws made before the days of railroads, in regard to backney coaches, are now applicable to cars, will hardly find current appreciation. But it is not uncommon for lawyers and Judges, in giving opinions, to throw in extras by way of heaping the already well filled legal measure. We are centent, seeing that the Judge gives good reasons, and enough of them, for his decision in this par-

THE FORTUNES OF THE UNION-SAVERS,

The Richmond Examiner, whose Editor is one of the present Cabinet's Diplomatists, having been appointed Chargé d'Affaires to Sardinia, performs a savage scalp dance and exulting pow-wow over the defeat of Gov. HOWELL COBB'S aspirations to the United States Senate. Gov. C. was an ardent supporter of the Compromise, which The Examiner as vehemently opposed and it now calls the former "A Crushed Cobb," and under this head proceeds to speak of him as follows:

under this head proceeds to speak of him as follows:

"This worthy rendered binnelf conspicuous some years ago by his forwardness and efficiency in sacrificing the henor and the rights of the South, by deserting her interests and going over to her enemies, in the trying hour when the disgraceful provisions of the Compronise were fastened upon the necks of our people. The reward of this treason was duly paid him in his election to the Governorship of Georgia, through means of a coalition with Mr. Toombe and the Whig party of that State. He beat Gov. M Donald in that contest, and fondly hoped, that in his victory he had crushed to death the principle of States Rights and the independent spirit of the South. He little understood how the hearts of the true Southern Democracy sympethized with his adversary in that struggle—how the chivalrons spirit of the South, which counts no costs and fears no consequences in its advocacy of true measures. chivalrons spirit of the South, which counts no costs and fears no consequences in its advocacy of true measures and true men, rallied around M Donald then—a champlon worthy of the cause and worthy of his glorious conditions. Mr. Cobb is altogether a contrast to Mr. M Donald. Mr. Cobb's vaulting ambition is wholly regardless of the means by which it hopes to gain its end. Truckling, treacherous and subservient, he is a stranger to that pure, elevated, dignified, disinterested manliness which characterizes his rival. Mr. Cobb has an aptitude for intrigue and fondness for wirework. He followed in the wake of Clay, Webster and Foote. Indeed, Mr. Cobb was conspicuous as well as useful in the year of the Cempromise. The whole camp of Southern deserters used him—Toombs used him—little Stephens used him—and new, last of all and least of all, the Coalitionists of the Georgia Legislature have used him if not for the meanest, at least for the most shameless, work to which it has been applied. We trust he will now, by common consent be thrown aside clear out of view."

"The hour of retribution is at hand for all the traitorous crew been applied. We trust he will now, by common consent be thrown aside clear out of view. "The hour of retribution is at hand for all the traitorous crew who deserted the South in that hour of trial when Slavery was menaced in the States and virtually abolished in the District of Columbia. An opportunity will always insure the secribe. That opportunity is presented now for Cobb. the sacrifice—that opportunity is presented now for

-The above is but a fair specimen of the rancor wherewith the original and hearty supporters of the Compromise are pursued by those whom the elevation of Jeff. Davis to the Cabinet has clothed with power. The Telegraph had hardly ceased to bring us tidings of the crushing of Cobb and the annihilation of Footewhose place in the Senate will probably be claimed by and conceded to Jeff. Davis himself-when another electric flash apprises us that Jerry Clemens has likewise been laid out in Alabama, giving place to a fireenter of the school of Davis and McDonald. Manifestly, the Southern ultras mean to give no quarter to the Compromisers, but to use the power they have gained to the extermination of the followers of Cass and Dickinson. And this brings us to a consideration of the fate of Union-Savers generally.

How Mr. Webster was treated by the South in one National Convention and Gen. Cass in another, are facts already well known. Of the great men who united in the famous Congressional pledge to vote for none other than Compromisers for any important office, almost every one has since only appeared as a candidate for office to be defeated. Messrs. CLAY and WEBSTER are dead; and it is no secret that the closing hours of the latter were embittered by the conviction that he had sacrificed very much for those who were unwilling to risk any thing for him in return. Mr. DICKINSON has long been out of office and out of favor with those who are regarded at Washington as the regular Democracy of our State. He was voted for at the Baltimore Convention, but never come near a nomination. "Little Giant' DOUGLAS really spread himself on that Baltimore race. but couldn't wie, and is probably lamed for all future time. In short, no one who was early and prominent in effecting the "Adjustment" of 1850 has made any

This fortune has not been confined to members of one party : but on the Whig side the most notable feature is the proneness of the Compromisers to devour each other. Thus Mr. WEBSTER might have been the Whig candidate for President in defiance of all the "Higher Law " delegates in the Convention : it was the refusal of Southern Compromisers to support him that provented his pennination. Gen Stever was one of th earliest, most ordent, most exencet, Whig apporture of the Comprogues, and by the votes of Whig Union-Severa he was most crushingly defeated to the last Presidential Election. They sould not doubt his sound ness on the (to them; all important question; but they traced he might appoint some Free Sallers to office, and an elacted the New Hampshire Belgadier over the pullent old seterony whereast we have nothing to ver new except to loops they are haring a good time.

Mark is used comme framente. Where a titching of sales and follower of Waterland, and Francisco and Francisco their protety florenttee," whom we becould mentions just timen toping to make a fudge of our figure of expends that the constituents artists particle barraness tive, butter fleenburner of feets and a doft of mis own

time fact of all, we are seminded of the fold of one

Bustrious representative, JAMES BROOMS, a signer of the Congressional Compromise Pledge, whom we have thrice supported for Congress on grounds naticaly for olgn from his support of Negro catching, but whom we can "cut" and hilled at our last Congressional Election by whole plateons of Union Savers, who for reasons best known to themselves excatched him and voted for Francis B. Cutting. Home of them who did just make up their faces to vote for General Scott compensated themselves therefor by voting for Cat-From what passed under our eyes at the polls, we judge that at least One Thousand Whigs in the VIth District voted against Brooks, and that not One Hundred of them were other than the most ultra Silver Grays. Perhaps half of these voted the Pierce tickets all through-just to put down Free Soilism and attest their devotion to the Union. We think it may be different hereafter, if the Hards

of our State are backed by their brothren throughout the country; but hitherto Union-Saving in bright earnest has not paid a fair per centage on the capital invested.

THE CITY CANVASS.

It is now two weeks lacking a day since the Aldermen of our City began to canvass the votes cast therein for State and City Officers. Meantime, the Supervisors of every other County have long ago completed the canvass and declared the result: we know just how Cattaraugus and Allegany, St. Lawrence and Lewis, voted, and we have long since printed the result. It is new nearly a week since we had the Official Votes of all but two or three Counties, and gave them to our readers; some days since, we summed up the Officials of all but our own City; but for this City, we have as yet only the results of the Ward, (or rather, the Election District) canvasses, made the night after Election. These we collected carefully, with great labor and great expense : we believe the County Canvassers can vary none of them essentially : but there is much inerest felt as to the exact relative vote for the Hard and Soft tickets respectively, and we are unable to state it exactly, because of the delinquency of our City Board of Canvassers.

We state what we do know when we affirm that this delinquency is purely, meanly mercenary. The Aldermen have not tried to complete the Canvass within a reasonable time; they have labored rather to protract it as long as possible, in order to add to the housands on thousands of unearned money they had already pocketed some beggarly \$40 or \$50 each for making this Canvass, for which \$10 each would be a generous allowance. Had they, on assembling two weeks ago, simply referred the returns from each Ward to the Aldermen of that Ward, with instructions to scrutinize them closely and apply to the proper Inspectors for the means of correcting any errors which they might be found to contain, and had they thereupon adjourned to meet the next evening, receive and consider their several reports and complete the Canvass, they might have finished it on the third day at furthest, and enabled us to publish the exact result in the State at least ten days ago. But they did not do this because they did not try nor wish to complete the Canvass promptly. On the contrary, they wished to spin it out as long as possible in order to heap their dirty pockets with a ew dellars more sweated from the City Treasury. In short, they had resolved to play out the role of the Forty Thieves to the last, and leave the Treasury no dollar which they could possibly extract.

It is not probable that our City will ever have anther Municipality so profligate and shameless as that which is now making its exit amid general execrations. But this dodge of spinning out the canvass, for the sake of the paltry plunder thus obtainable, is not new, and there is danger of its repetition. To prevent this, we urge some faithful Member elect to our next Legislature to draft a bill at once and take it with him to Albany, reducing the time allowed for making a County Canvass to five days at furthest, and providing that no Supervisor shall be paid therefor more than twentyfive cents per hour for the time actually devoted thereto by him. Such an act, correctly drawn, need not provoke debate, might pass in an hour, would do injustice to no man and put an end to gross abuses. Why

not ? The public have not forgotten the appointment of the Rev. Samuel I Prime, editor of The New-York Observer, to represent the American Bible Society at the last Anniversary of the British and Foreign Bible Society in London, nor the dissatisfaction which, on account of his Pro-slavery opinions and his libels upon Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, that appointment excited in various quarters. It is also within the recollection of our readers, no doubt, that so intense was the indignation caused by his appointment, among the friends of the Bible cause in England, and so manifest their determination not to tolerate his presence upon the platform that, upon the convenient plea of indisposition, he did not appear as a Delegate at the Anniversary to which he was accredited. We recall these facts at present as a fit introduction to the following preamble and resoutions which, as we learn from The Cincinnati Christian Press, were recently adopted by the Adams County, Ohio. Bible Society, a substantial and efficient auxiliary of the parent institution. They doubtless express the sentiments of many others besides the members of that

Society:

"Whereas, The Managers of the American Bible Society have sent the editor of The New York Observer to represent the Bible cause of this country on the platform of the British and Foreign Bible Society; and whereas, the said editor is well known to be extremely Pro-slavery; and whereas, American Slavery, which he favors, disregards the universally conceded truth that the Bible is designed for man, and for the redemption of all men; and whereas, the Managers chose this editor, with his known views upon this subject, and thoreby gave room for mento suspect their sincerity in the Bible cause, therefore,

"Reselved, That we spriously disapprove of the conduct of these Managers, in sending this man; and would respectfully ask that there be not a recurrence of this kind in the future.

future.

"Resolved, That a copy of this preample and resolutions be forwarded to the editors of The National Era, New-York Evangelist, and The Christian Press, for publication, and one also to the Managers of the Society."

GEORGIA.—The telegraph gives an inkling into the troudifficulties in The Millidgeville Federal Union of the 22nd

inst.—
Hon. Ebenezer Starnes, of Augusta, Union Democrat,
Judge of the Supreme Court, to fill the vacancy occasioned
by the resignation of Judge Warren, without opposition.
Henry L. Benning, Isoutherft Rights) Democrat, Judge
of the Supreme Court for the next six years over Judge
self, the present incumbent. Mr. Benning is of Columbes, and is unquestionably a profound lawyer and jurist.
E. S. Chandler, Democrat, was reelected ControllerGeneral.

eneral. P. M. Compton, Union Whig, Surveyor General. John M. Trippe, of Putnam County, Democrat, Trea-

E. P. Walkins, of Henry County, Democrat, Secretary f State.
Howard, Judge of the City Court of Savannah.
Hiskely, Solicitor General for the Coweta Circuit.
Brantley, Director of the State Bank.
Party lines have been strictly drawn, and but one Whiges yet been elected. The Democrats chosen are mostly it Recessionists.

of Secondonists.

On the 18th last, the Democratic Legislative Canona

under choice of He Governor Charles J McDonald (Prest test of the Nashville Convention,) as their candidate for U. Scenier over Howell Cobb. (the late theorems of the State who had been provided the numbration and had can equivally abandoned the "Union" party I and Africal tree the The rate on the seventh and but batter send. Mr. threath (Southern Bighin) on thick (Culon) and trousen State Statist to design Charles in Judge Colquis t storing a three feaths colo for the Methanik.

the francis by Mr. Brightim was taken up and adopted by And the state of the points of the state of

vote of 60 to 69. The Senate refused to bey the resolutions on the table by a vote of 50 to 45, and then ordered
them to be printed, Yens 50. Mays 49. We amex a copy
them to be printed, Yens 50. Mays 49. We amex a copy
them a report of the sentiments and does
there are not a successive and to the leavagement address for participate in
tense color parts by inviting known Free Solution to participate in
the administration of the thorogramment as a compromise of principles,
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the solution of the thorogramment as a compromise of principles.

the administration of the theorems of the Billier to participated in an earn estimate to participated in a conspression of the theorems of the conspression of principles, as an estimate to participate that have for peace been arrayed against the Union and the Constitution. The That these sections are of devotion to the Union and the Constitution are resided fresheld at Pience late power, and that all efforts by his administration to those have power, and that all efforts by his administration to those have power, and that all efforts have late of each of the constitution to these present and home and profit, are in direct opposition to that great national semilanest and an outroot most be popularly adjacent.

Ind. Thus the applications of men to important offices who were provident actors in the Free flott movement at Buildian in 1943, is an inself to the proofs of the Bouch and to the sound and true men of the North.

"44b. That we heartly exampathian with Hon. Daniel at the

Morth.

"4th. That we heartly sympathize with Hos. Daniel B. Dickinson, of New York, and his world associates in their efforts to purpe the Harland Democratic party of the Free field elements, and that we hereby tender them our heartful gratified for their particule devocate to the Union and the Constitution.

"5th. That it is inexpedient and enrich for Congress to appropriate money from the public treasury to aid in constructing the great Railwood new in contemplation from the Massachpits of the Pacific, or to grant the public lends for a like purpose—they being the property of all the States, old as well as new."

As Election Judgie -- In the 2d Assembly District of lefferson County, at the late Election, the two highest candidates were Jesse E. Willis (Maine Law Whig) who received 874 votes, and Alden Adams, who received 829 Every vote was plainly printed and properly deposited. But from the town of Antwerp 160 votes were returned, not as given for Jesse E. but for J. E. Willis-said return having been written, we are informed, by Mr. Willis himself, who wrote his name as he always does, but accompanied it by a sample of the ballots cast, showing that they actually read Jesse E. Willis. The Board of County Caneassers sent back the return to Antwerp for correction but two of the Inspectors (consciencious souls!) declined to certify that any more than the sample ballot was east for Jesse E. Willis; and thereupon the Board of Canvassers. by the casting vote of its Chairman. (who we believe is himself an anti-Maine Law Assemblyman elect) canvassed Mr. Adams into the seat to which the People had elected Mr. Willis. Mr. Adams was himself a Member of the Canvassing Board, but declined to vote on the final di-It is perhaps too much to hope in these days that Mr.

Adams will spurn the seat thus offered him and ask the Legislature to restore it to Mr. Willis. But we trust Mr. W. will be on hand at the opening of the Session, with ample proofs of the material facts, which lie in a nutshell and that the House will dispense with all needless formalities and give him his seat by the close of the third day. It would be cruel to detain Mr. Adams longer from his anxious family at this inclement season, since he clearly has no public ousliness to keep him at Albany. We want the final vote on the Maine Law the second week of the Session, and it would be a shame to deprive Mr. Willis, by so paliry a juggle as we have here exposed, of the privilege of voting for the very measure which the People elected him to sup-THE CITY OF CLEVELAND -Cleveland was founded in

1796. In 1840 its population was only 6,071. By the cen-sus just taken it appears that it is now a city of 31,214 inhabitants. Its importance as a commercial port is rapidly increasing. Manufactures are multiplying. Labor is in great demand. The Democrat says: "There are few cities in the world whose inhabitants read as much as the people of Cleveland. Six bookstores, four of them who and five news rooms are sustained. The number of news papers, magazines and periodicals purchased and read by our citizens exceeds belief. The circulation of dailies in the city is roughly estimated as follows: Copies Dailies, 3,000 : Tri-Weeklies, 500 : Weeklies, 1,200 : Periodicals 1 000. One thousand families in this city take, on an average, ten publications each, including dailies, week lies and monthlies. One thousand families average five publications each; one thousand three each; and two thousand one each. The number of copies of cheap novels and romances exceeds 1,500 per month. Four fifths are bought by residents." At one news-room alone the following number of copies of THE TRIBUSE are regularly WEEKLY, 225 copies; Daily, 100. Cleveland is evidently destined to become one of the first cities of the Union. Among the passengers who sailed in the Baltic on Sat-

urday was Lieut. Gen. A. VETTER DOGENFELT, who goes to participate in the war against the Russians. Gen. Vetter's name is honorably connected with the Hungarian war of independence, and though the Sultan does not now employ the Hangarian refugees, we presume he will soon have occasion for their services. DISTURBANCE AT A RELIGIOUS MEETING .- A disturbance

occurred at the corner of Fifth av. and Forty-first-st., opposite the main entrance to the Croton Reservoir, vesterday afternoon between 4 and 5 o'clock. The facts, as near as they could be ascertained, are these:

A lecturer on Temperance, and occasional preacher dur ing the past season in the neighborhood of the Crystal Palace, was assaulted and routed on Sunday, a week ago, from the same spot by persons known or believed to be Roman Catholics. Yesterday there was an audience 400 or 500 persons to hear him a large proportion of whom appeared to be youngerly men. There were present some Irishmen, who were said to reside in that vicinity, and whenever one of them said a word interrupting the speaker, he was instantly struck and dropped. Two or three were severely hurt in this manner, but it was said that none were struck except with the fist. Sergeant Ross of the Ninesoon after the disturbance commenced, but no arrests were made. The assaults were made the instant that an objectionable word was speken, and before the Police could reach the spot it was all over. Two of those struck were carried off from the ground. There was no general fight

Vermont.—The Senate and the House had each ballotings for United States Senator on Wednesday. The Senate balloted three times, casting 29 votes. Upon the first vote the return was Carlos Coolidge, 12; Jacob Collamer, 2; Daniel Kellogg, 1; scattering, 12; next Jacob Collamer had 2; Daniel Kellogg, 10; Brainerd, 1; scattering, 15; next, (or eighth ballot in all.) Collamer, 1; Kellogg, 1; Brainerd, 1; O. L. Shafter, 12; scattering, 14. The balloting was then suspended until the next day. In the House, three ballotings were had, the last of which stood—Collamer, 80; Kellogg, 82; Shafter, 15; Brainerd, 12; scattering, 7.

In the Senate on Thursday two more ballotings for United States Senator were taken in which 23 and 21 votes were given, and other candidates had 5 and 7 votes. In the House there were four trials, and Mr. Kellogg had 83 votes on the last; Mr. Collamer had 82; and the other candidates had 30 votes among them. The debate in the Senate on Thursday upon the question of postponing all ballotings for United States Senator until the next session of the Legislature, was decisive of the opinions of that branch. In the debate Mr. Colt, a Democratic member, said:

"He had infinitely rather go unrepresented at Washing-

said:

"He had infinitely rather go unrepresented at Washington than have a Whig or Free Soiler sent. He was willing to show his hand, and would advise the gentlemen that he should never consent to a coalition with either of the other parties. He was immovable in that position, and should abide by the nomination of his party if they bellot did doomsday. He did not expect to elect his candidate, but he should wash his hands from any compromise or coalition, and answer to his constituents for his conduct." The vote upon postponing the election till next session as 13 Yea, 15 Nay, and the Senate went on to ballot with-

[Washington Star, Mah.

Stierrs.—About half past three, as the way Express on the Huffalo, Lockport and Rochester railroad was going out, a man name unknown, was soon by the Engineer standing at the side of the road, about a mile from the city. As the train approached, and when it was within a few feet of the spot where he shood, the man stagued dereard on to the train, knowled down, threw up his arms and deliberately taid his local on the trail. The outler train passed over him killing him instantly and mangling the body in a horestide manner. As inquest was hold upon the comains by transites Murse but midning was attitled to aboutly the discussed or to give a close to the motives which indicate the hostily the discussed or to give a close to the motives which indicated the health engineer.

the beautiful to give a close to the meetings which improve the beautiful to the close Ad.

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TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORN

Arrival of the United States at New-Orlean

49 700,000 IN GOLD ON THE WAY.

LATER FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS

MINISTERIAL CHANGES

New-ORLEANS, Friday, Nov. 25, 182.
The steamship United States, from Aspinwall, has ived at this port, bringing California dates to the latter of the steamship Illinois left Aspinwall, for New York he 19th inst., with \$1,000,000 in gold dust and 150 per

The news is of but little importance.

The most absorbing questions are the proposed resoft the capital and the election of a United States Seato take his seat in 1855. The principal candidates Mesers. Broderick, Harnford and Gwin.

Two steamers—the American Eagle and Stockton exploded, killing two persons.

The mining news is interesting, and the miners grant were prosperous. Many new placers had been discount Emigration to Australia had ceased.

The Sonora fillibustering expedition had attracted at attention, and there was but little sympathy for it is the people. It would, probably, prove an utter fallon. The complimentary dinner to John Mitchell took the on the 25th October, and Mitchel sailed on the 1st November, by both routes, was \$17500 mostly for New-York. The news is of but little importance

or New-York.

mostly for New York.

The Nicaragua steamer, it was reported, had an basel rather more than a million.

Her news from California, Sandwich Islands, and she was the control of the control

Her news from California, Sandwich Islands, and some portions of the Pacific, is interesting.

The fine building known as the San Francis Read, had been cutirely consumed by fire.

A sorious riot is reported to have occurred a view called Martinez, in which three Spaniards were killed.

Trade in San Francisco, and indeed throughout Catsmia, is represented as exceedingly dull, owing to that mense stock of goods on hand, and all articles are flour bave met with a further decime. Flour, however, is quoted as being firmly held. The crops were target out fine.

MARKETS

The markets had been more active, but prices generally had one gone but little change. Gallego and Haxall Flour was quoted \$140 \$\dagger*10\$ in Mer for at \$24\$; Gunny Bags, 145c; Butter, Ed. Ben and Hams, 14c; \$15\$.

The whaling ship Citizen, of New-Bedford, had been lost trouble to Coran. A portion of the crew were saved, after having table gone terrible sufferings.

Arctic Ceran. A portion of the crew were saved, after hyring cale gone terrible sufferings.

ARRIVALS AT SAN KRANCISCO—Oct. 19, Reindeer from New Tei, Susquebanna from Richmond, 20th, Venice and Amain from Boston; 24th, Centest and Atalanta from New-York; John Berna and White Squall from Boston; 25th, Wild Ranger from Boston; 7th, Queen of Cilippers from New York; Mary Ana and Ouer has Boston; 28th, E. C. Seranton from New-York; Hannibai fn. Bota Oth, Harrisburg from New-York There is nothing of special importance from this course

From the Sandwich Islands the news is ten days had Another change has been made in the Ministry, Prins Kamehameha having resigned the office of Prime Militare and John Young being appointed his successor.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

LATER FROM HAVANA CHARLESTON, Saturday, Nov. 26, 1831. The mail steamship Isabel, Capt. Rollin, arrived be at 11 o'clock last night, having been detained by be

She left Havana on the morning of the 20d inst. and key West on the evening of the same day.

Spoke on Thursday ship Quebec, in lat. 29, and on Frib. bark Sierra Nevada, both standing eastward.

The steemship Falcon arrived at Havana on the 16thilled again on the 17th; but returned with her piston a

The steamship George Law, from New-York for Aspa wall, arrived at Havana on the 22d. The weather was cool and pleasant. The Queen's bird

day had been duly observed. The first stone of her state was laid, and the first telegraph in Cuba inaugurated, as sages being sent to Battalana, a distance of 40 miles on the

The British war steamer Buzzard had arrived at Haven The market for Sugars at Havana was dull, in com quence of the European news, but the stock was small.

The Cane lately planted had been injured by drout is the old was doing well.

Markets.

JERKED BEEF was in good request, at 19219je.
Convisit—A small stock. Sales of Halifax at 6je. 36je., and Aus

Copyrin-A small stock. Same or standard and see a very seen in Modasses but little was doing, and the article was very seen. Honey was scarce but the new crop was coming in.
Exchange on New-York and Boston i premium.
Faright's are dull and vessels are not wanted.

From Our Own Correspondent. WASHINGTON, Nov. 27, 1831

Senator Atchison is opposed to the Mesnic policy, is speaks in very friendly terms of the President. He of The officers of the House of Representatives is the a growing topic of conversation. A majority of people that the Speaker will be Boyd or Orr. Many object to Boyl

because of the selection of George Houston as Chairmans the Committee of Ways and Means. Boyd's friends Houston does not aspire to that station again. Forest main opponent will be Horatio N. Harris, of Mississips Forney is terribly assailed, but will undoubtedly triumph. The President's Message will not be "interminable."

The Union of this morning has a leading article denounding the third party leaders. It says: "If political rone "gades and traitors were to be judged by their professions "they would all be sainted as models of patriotism." It advises Democrats to be cautious in listening to appeal which propose to break up their established organizations. Among the latest arrivals are Messrs James L. Oz John Pettit. A. Ellison and James Hülyer.

Orr's chances for the Speakership are considered good.

DEATH OF JUDGE DOUGHERTY OF GEORGIA-

DEATH OF JUDGE DOUGHERTY OF GEORGIADEATH OF A SEA CAPTAIN.
CHARLESTON, Nov. 27, 1833.
Judge Dougherty of Georgia, died suddenly at Ather
on Saturday evening.
The brig George Harris of Boston, put into this per
vesterday in consequence of the death of her CaptaisPorter—who died of crysipelas a few minutes before the
brig's anchor was dropped here.

THE SOUTHERN MAIL.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 27, 1853.

The New Orleans mail of Sunday last came to hand the morning, but the papers are barren of news.

MARINE DISASTERS.

BOSTON, Saturday, Nov. 26, 1833.

The steamer Massachusetts yesterday towed ist
Holmes's Hole, a schooner from Rockland, Me., dismatiin the gale of Thursday. The M. saw one topsail and sefore and aft schooner, both sunk, in the Sound, about farmiles west of the light boat on Tuckernuck Sheal,
also reports a schoener ashore on Smith's Point and asother outside Greenpoint, with a signal of distress.

The Br. brig Coquette, from Cadiz for Boston, per intoSt. John, N. F., previous to Nov. 16, in distress, with parof her cargo of sait thrown overboard. The test of the
cargo was sold to avoid heavy storage charges.

THE SHIP GREAT REPUBLIC. The ship Great Republic passed Point Jadith this also con, at 1) o'clock, bound for New York.

THE WEATHER AT BOSTON.

The weather here is very cold, and indicates a fall of

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF LIFE.

The propeller Independence, Capt. John McKar, is her deck at the beast of Portuge River on the evening the sist test, with a heavy freight of winter supplies to be test test, with a heavy freight of winter supplies to because and Lapointe, and a large number of passive. When about a unite out her boiler barst, tearing the sistence of the second, and killing four persons, via: The freight process, though Session, one passenger and two freight transce takeness, and beath scaling and lajuring the second angiences want several passengers. The earge a total hoss. The beat was owned by Mr. McKuight of Potroin.

BOAT CAPSIZED AND EIGHT LIVES LOST.
FURLANDERED & Saturday, Nov. 95, 1833.
Visitorday affectment about 3 o'clock, the tow-boat The
Reamas run livio and capaised a small boat contaming
member of personne going out to the emigrant ship Tues
rous, just aftered, opposite Race at. Some six or eight
those who were in the boat are supposed to have been